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substrates.

[0061] EXAMPLE 3

[0062] The procedure of Example 1 was repeated, except that an array of three ETP generating means, arranged in a zigzag configuration, was employed. The ETP generating means were arranged so that the vertical distance between the centers of the plasma plumes was 15 cm and the horizontal distance was about 26 cm. A retractable shutter having an aperture 20 cm wide was placed between the ETP generating means and the substrate.

[0063] Coating thicknesses and Taber haze increases were measured as in Example 1 Thicknesses were 4.1 micron in average with a standard deviation of 0.4 micron. The average Taber haze increase was 1.9% with a standard deviation of 0.3%.

[0064] EXAMPLE 4

[0065] The procedure of Example 3 was repeated, with the exception that a curved substrate, adapted for use as an automobile window, was employed. The average Taber haze increase was 2.3% with a standard deviation of 0.5%.

[0066] EXAMPLES 5-8

[0067] These examples illustrate the effects of operating variables on coating properties and performance. The experimental setup is illustrated in Figures 12A and 12B. Three 10 x 30-cm flat bisphenol A polycarbonate subpanels 1212L, 1212M, 1212R respectively were mounted as substrates on a threefold substrate panel with an incline angle of 10 ° between adjacent subpanels, said panel being generally in the plane of the paper. Two wall-stabilized DC arcs 15, located in a plane beneath that of the paper, were used as the ETP generating means for the deposition of a coating on one side of substrates 1212 using an argon-oxygen-octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane ("D4") plasma, and moving the substrates from top to bottom as indicated by the arrow in FIGURE 12A. Subpanels 1212L and 1212R were mainly exposed to the center portions of two plasma plumes17, while subpanel 1212M was mainly exposed to the overlap portion 1218 of the plumes. After being

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[t1]